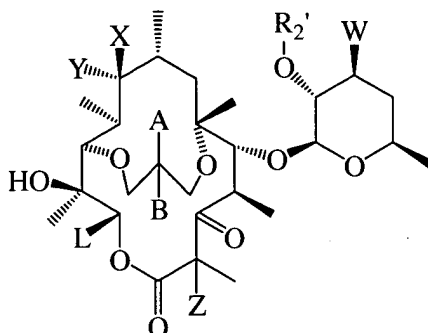


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound represented by the formula:



or a racemate, enantiomer, regioisomer, salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein

A and B are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, R_1 , OR_1 , $S(O)_nR_1$, $-NR_1C(O)R_1$, $-NR_1C(O)NR_3R_4$, $-NHS(O)_nR_1$, $-CONR_3R_4$, and NR_3R_4 ;

Each R_1 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acyl, silane, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alicyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group;

R_3 and R_4 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acyl, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alicyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group; or can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic or heteroaromatic ring;

or A and B, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic, aromatic, heterocyclic or heteroaromatic ring;

or A and B, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, are selected from the group consisting of CO , $C=CHR_1$, $C=NR_1$, $C=NOR_1$, $C=NO(CH_2)_mR_1$, $C=NNHR_1$, $C=NNHCOR_1$, $C=NNHCONR_1R_2$, $C=NNHS(O)_nR_1$, or $C=N-N=CHR_1$;

X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, R_1 , OR_1 , $S(O)_nR_1$, $-NR_1C(O)R_1$, $-NR_1C(O)NR_3R_4$, $-NR_1S(O)_nR_1$, $-CONR_3R_4$, and NR_3R_4 ;

or X and Y, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, are selected from the group consisting of CO , $C=CHR_1$, $C=NR_1$, $C=NOR_1$, $C=NO(CH_2)_mR_1$, $C=NNHR_1$, $C=NNHCOR_1$, $C=NNHCONR_1R_2$, $C=NNHS(O)_nR_1$, or $C=N-N=CHR_1$;

L is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alicyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group;

W is NR_3R_4

Z is hydrogen, alkyl or halogen;

R_2' is R_1 ;

m is an integer; and

n is 0, 1, or 2.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein:

5 A is selected from:

- a) -OH;
- b) -OR_p, where R_p is a hydroxy protecting group;
- c) -R₁, where R₁ is independently selected from:
 - (1) aryl;
 - 10 (2) substituted aryl;
 - (3) heteroaryl;
 - (4) substituted heteroaryl;
 - (5) heterocycloalkyl; or
 - (6) substituted heterocycloalkyl;
- 15 d) -OR₁, where R₁ is as previously defined;
- e) -R₂, where R₂ is selected from:
 - (1) hydrogen;
 - (2) halogen;
 - (3) C₁-C₁₂ alkyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,
 20 S(O)_n, where n is 0, 1, or 2, or N, optionally substituted with one or more
 substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted
 heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;
 - (4) C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,
 S(O)_n, where n is as previously defined, and N, optionally substituted with one or
 25 more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl,
 substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; and
 - (5) C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,
 S(O)_n, where n is as previously defined, and N, optionally substituted with one or
 more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl,
 30 substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;
- f) -OR₂, where R₂ is independently previously defined;
- g) -S(O)_nR₁₁, where n is as previously defined and R₁₁ is independently hydrogen, R₁ or

R_2 , where R_1 and R_2 are as previously defined;

h) $-NHC(O)R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;

i) $-NHC(O)NHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;

j) $-NHS(O)_nR_{11}$, where n and R_{11} are as previously defined;

5 k) $-NR_{14}R_{15}$, where R_{14} and R_{15} are each independently R_{11} , where R_{11} is as previously defined; or

l) $-NHR_3$, where R_3 is an amino protecting group;

B is selected from:

a) hydrogen;

10 b) deuterium;

c) halogen ;

d) $-OH$;

e) R_1 , where R_1 is as previously defined;

f) R_2 , where R_2 is as previously defined; or

15 g) $-OR_p$, where R_p is as previously defined,

h) provided that when B is halogen, $-OH$, or $-OR_p$, A is R_1 or R_2 ;

or alternatively, A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are selected from:

a) $C(OR_{16})(OR_{17})$, where R_{16} and R_{17} taken together are $-(CH_2)_m-$, and where m is 2 or 3;

20 b) $C(SR_{16})(SR_{17})$, where R_{16} and R_{17} taken together are $-(CH_2)_m$ and, where m is as previously defined,

c) $C=CHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;

d) $C=N-O-Ar_1-M-Ar_2$, wherein

25 (1) $-Ar_1-$ is absent or selected from R_{31} , where R_{31} is independently selected from:

(a) R_1 , where R_1 is as previously defined;

(b) C_1-C_{12} alkyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, $S(O)_n$, where n is as previously defined, and N, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

30 (c) C_2-C_{12} alkenyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,

$S(O)_n$, where n is as previously defined, and N , optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; or

(d) C_2-C_{12} alkynyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O , $S(O)_n$, where n is as previously defined, and N , optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

(2) $-M-$ is absent or selected from:

(a) $-C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl optionally containing:

(3) 0-3 heteroatoms selected from O , $S(O)_n$, where n is as previously defined, or N ; and

(4) 0-3 groups selected from $-C=N-$, $-N=N$, $-C(O)-$;

(b) $-C_2-C_{12}$ alkenyl optionally containing:

(3) 0-3 heteroatoms selected from O , $S(O)_n$, where n is as previously defined, or N ; and

(4) 0-3 groups selected from $-C=N-$, $-N=N$, $-C(O)-$;

(c) $-C_2-C_{12}$ alkynyl optionally containing:

(3) 0-3 heteroatoms selected from O , $S(O)_n$, where n is as previously defined, or N ; and

(4) 0-3 groups selected from $-C=N-$, $-N=N$, $-C(O)-$;

(d) substituted aryl;

(e) substituted heteroaryl;

(f) heterocycloalkyl; or

(g) substituted heterocycloalkyl; and

(3) $-Ar_2$ is absent or selected from:

(a) aryl;

(b) substituted aryl;

(c) heteroaryl;

(d) substituted heteroaryl;

(e) heterocycloalkyl; or

(f) substituted heterocycloalkyl;

- e) $C=NNHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
- f) $C=NNHC(O)R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
- g) $C=NNHC(O)NHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
- h) $C=NNHS(O)_nR_{11}$, where n and R_{11} are as previously defined;
- 5 i) $C=NNHR_3$, where R_3 is as previously defined;
- j) $C=NR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined; or
- k) $C=N-N=CHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;

one of X and Y is hydrogen and the other is selected from:

- a) hydrogen;
- 10 b) deuterium;
- c) $-OH$;
- d) $-OR_p$, where R_p is as previously defined;
- e) $-NR_4R_5$, where R_4 and R_5 are each independently selected from:

(1) hydrogen;

15 (2) C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; or

(3) R_4 and R_5 , taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a heterocycloalkyl moiety;

20 alternatively, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are selected from:

- a) $C=O$;
- b) $C=N-Q$, wherein Q is selected from:
 - (1) $-R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
 - 25 (2) amino protecting group;
 - (5) $-C(O)R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
 - (6) $-OR_6$, where R_6 is independently selected from:

a. hydrogen;

b. $-CH_2O(CH_2)_2OCH_3$,

30 c. $-CH_2O(CH_2O)_nCH_3$, where n is as previously defined;

d. $-C_1$ - C_{12} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected

from aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl,
heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

- e. $-C_3-C_{12}$ cycloalkyl;
- f. $-C(O)-C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl;
- 5 g. $-C(O)-C_3-C_{12}$ cycloalkyl;
- h. $-C(O)-R_1$, where R_1 is as previously defined; or
- i. $-Si(R_a)(R_b)(R_c)$, wherein R_a , R_b and R_c are each independently selected
from C_1-C_{12} alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl; or

(5) $O-C(R_7)(R_8)-O-R_6$, where R_6 is as previously defined, provided that R_6 is not
10 $C(O)-C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, $C(O)-C_3-C_{12}$ cycloalkyl, or $C(O)-R_1$, and R_7 and R_8 taken
together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a C_3-C_{12} cycloalkyl
group or each independently is selected from:

- a. hydrogen; or
- b. C_1-C_{12} alkyl;

15 L is selected from:

- a) $-CH_3$;
- b) $-CH_2CH_3$;
- c) $-CH(OH)CH_3$;
- d) $-(CH_2)_nNHC(O)-R_{11}$, wherein n and R_{11} are as previously defined;
- 20 e) C_1-C_6 alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl,
substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted
heterocycloalkyl;
- f) C_2-C_6 alkenyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl,
substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted
25 heterocycloalkyl; or
- g) C_2-C_6 alkynyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl,
substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted
heterocycloalkyl;

W is $-NR_{20}R_{21}$, where R_{20} and R_{21} are each independently selected from:

- 30 a) hydrogen;
- b) C_1-C_{12} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

c) C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

d) C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; or

e) R₂₀ and R₂₁, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocycloalkyl moiety; or

Z is selected from:

- a) hydrogen;
- b) methyl; or
- c) halogen; and

R₂' is hydrogen or R_p, where R_p is as previously defined.

3. A compound of claims 1 or 2, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Ar₁-M-Ar₂.

4. A compound of claim 1, wherein B is hydrogen or OH.

5. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=CH-R₁₁.

6. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=CH-R₁₁ and X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Q.

7. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=CH-R₁₁ and X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Ac.

8. A compound of claim 1, wherein X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Q.

9. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are selected from:

- (a) $C=N-NHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as defined in claim 1;
- (b) $C=N-NHC(O)R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
- (c) $C=N-NHC(O)NHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
- (d) $C=N-NHS(O)_2R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined;
- 5 (e) $C=N-NHR_3$, where R_3 is as defined in claim 1;
- (f) $C=N-R_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined; or
- (g) $C=N-N=CHR_{11}$, where R_{11} is as previously defined.

10. A compound of claim 1 which is selected from:

- 10 (1). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = Ac$;
- (2). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$ and $R_2' = H$;
- 15 (3). Compound of formula I: $A = NHCH_2-Ph$, $B = H$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$ and $R_2' = H$;
- (4). Compound of formula I: $A = NHCH_2CH_2-Ph$, $B = H$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$ and $R_2' = H$;
- 20 (5). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-O-CH_2-O-CH_3$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = Ac$;
- 25 (6). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-O-CH_2-O-CH_3$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$ and $R_2' = H$;
- 30 (7). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=O$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;

- (8). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=NH$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 5 (9). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-O-CH_2-CH=CH-Ph$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 10 (10). Compound of formula I: A is $NH-(CH_2)_3-Ph$, B is H, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (11). Compound of formula I: A is $NH-(CH_2)_4-Ph$, B is H, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 15 (12). Compound of formula I: A is $CH_2-CH=CH_2$, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (13). Compound of formula I: A is CH_2-Ph , B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 20 (14). Compound of formula I: A is Ph, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (15). Compound of formula I: A is Ph, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 25 (16). Compound of formula I: A is $CH_2-CH=CH-Ph$, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (17). Compound of formula I: A is $(CH_2)_3-Ph$, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 30

- (18). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-CH=CH-Ph$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 5 (19). Compound of formula I: A is $(CH_2)_3-Ph$, B is H, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 10 (20). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-CH=CH-(3-pyridyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (21). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-CH=CH-(3-quinolyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 15 (22). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-(2-quinolyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (23). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-(2-quinolyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-H$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 20 (24). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-(4-biphenyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- (25). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-(3-biphenyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 25 (26). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-(4-phenoxyphenyl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;
- 30 (27). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which

they are attached are $C=CH-Ph$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$;

- (28). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH-(2-(2pyridyl)-thiophen-5-yl)$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = H$, and $R_2' = H$; or

- (29). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=CH_2$, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are $C=N-Ac$, $L = CH_2CH_3$, $Z = F$, and $R_2' = Ac$.

11. A compound of formula A, selected from compounds delineated in Table A:

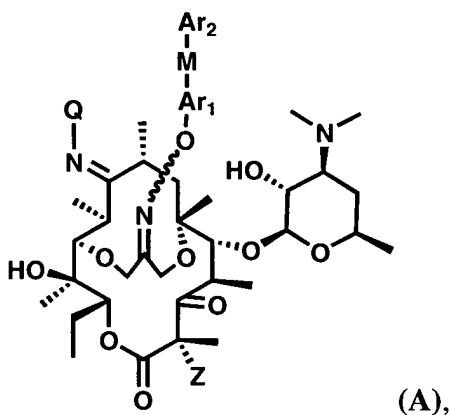
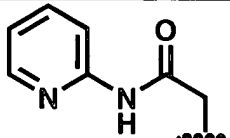
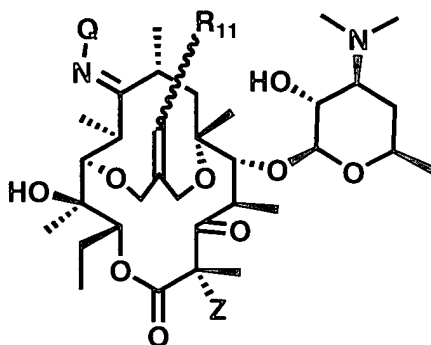


Table A

<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>$=Ar_1-M-Ar_2$</u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		F
(3).	Ac		H

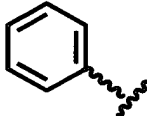
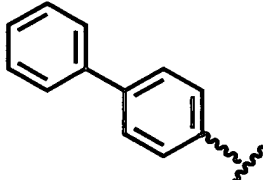
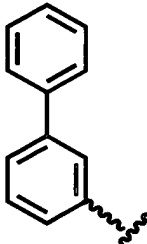
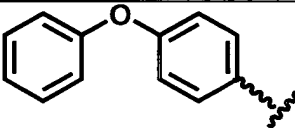
(4).	Ac		H
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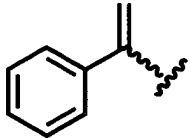
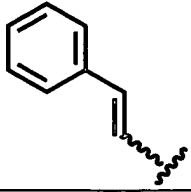
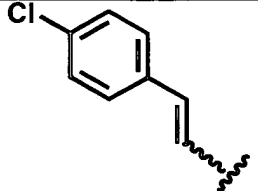
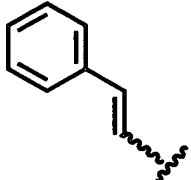
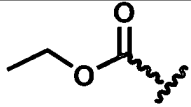

12. A compound of formula B, selected from compounds delineated in Table B:



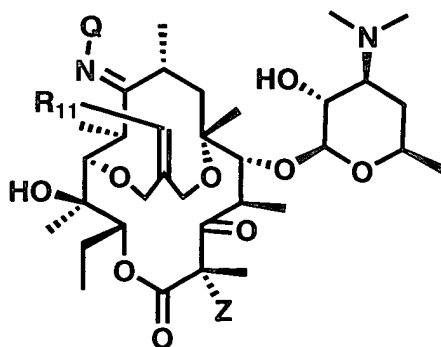
(B)

5 Table B

<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	H	H	H
(2).	OMOM	H	H
(3).	OMOM		H
(4).	Ac		H
(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H

(7).	Ac		H
(8).	Propionyl		H
(9).	Ac		H
(10).	-C(O)OMe		H
(11).	-C(O)NH ₂	H	H
(12).	Me	H	H
(13).	BOM	H	H
(14).	Ac		H
(15).	Ac		H

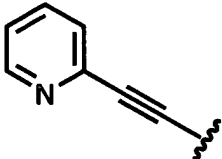
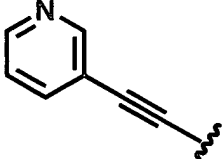
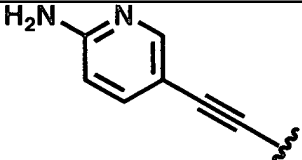
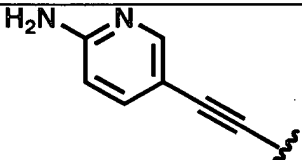
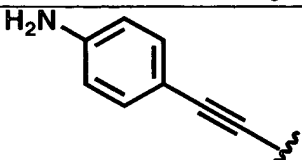
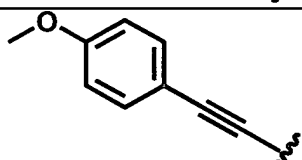
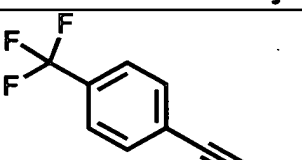
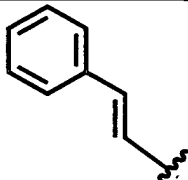
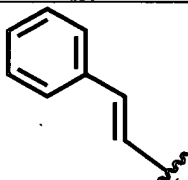
13. A compound of formula B1, selected from compounds delineated in Table B1:

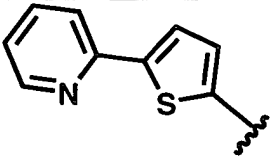
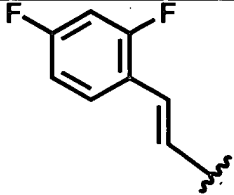
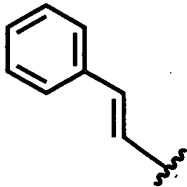
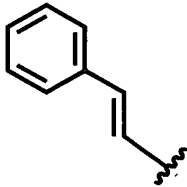
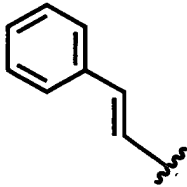
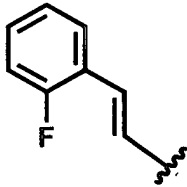
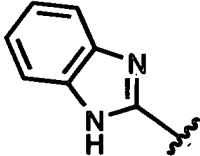
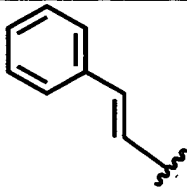
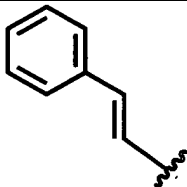


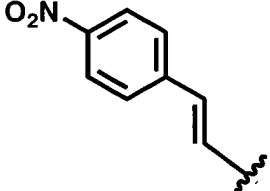
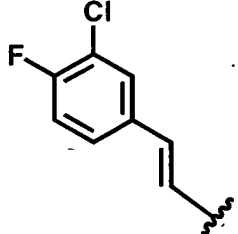
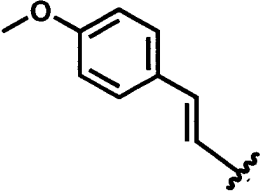
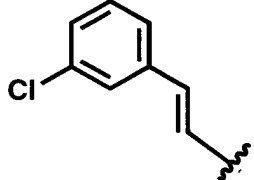
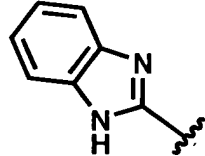
(B1)

5 Table B1

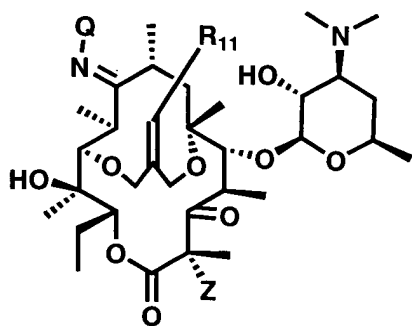
<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>	<u>Z</u>
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(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		H
(3).	Ac		H
(4).	Ac		H
(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H
(7).	Ac		H
(8).	Ac		F
(9).	Ac		H

(10).	Ac		H
(11).	Ac		H
(12).	2-methoxyacetyl		H
(13).	2-O-acyl-acetyl		H
(14).	2-Fmoc-acetyl		H
(15).	Ac		H
(16).	Ac		H
(17).	2-hydroxy acetyl		H
(18).	2-aminoacetyl		H

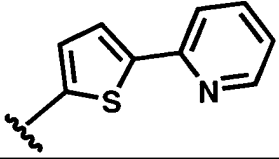
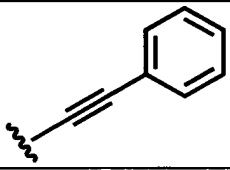
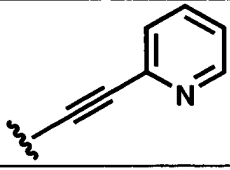
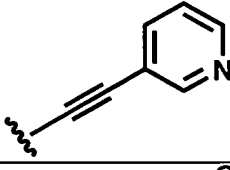
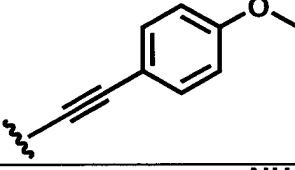
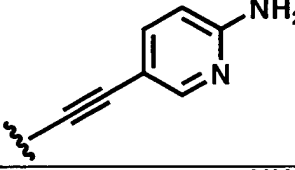
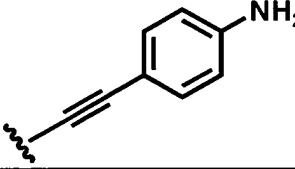
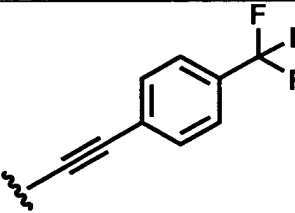
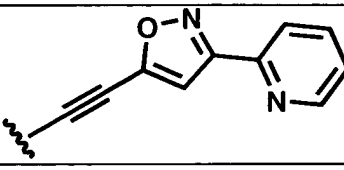
(19).	Ac		H
(20).	Ac		H
(21).	Ac		H
(22).	Ac		H
(23).	Ac		H

14. A compound of formula B2, selected from compounds delineated in Table B2:

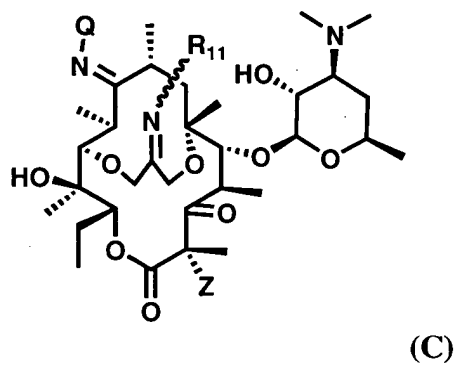


(B2)

Table B2

<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		H
(3).	Ac		H
(4).	Ac		H
(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H
(7).	Ac		H
(8).	Ac		H
(9).	Ac		H

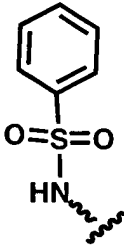
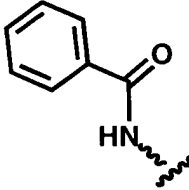
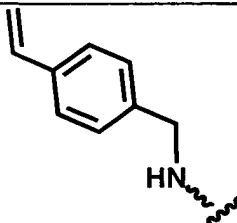
15. A compound of formula C, selected from compounds delineated in Table C:



5

Table C

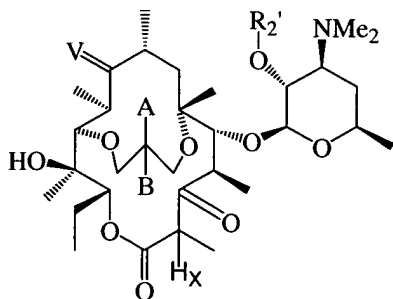
<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R₁₁</u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		H
(3).	Ac		H
(4).	Ac		H

(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H
(7).	Ac		H

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

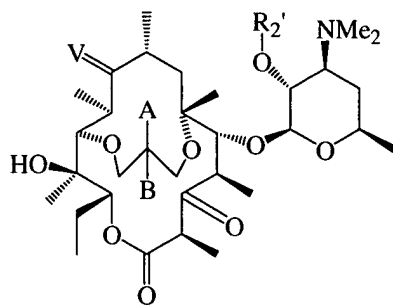
17. A method for controlling a bacterial infection in a subject in need of such treatment, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically-effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14.

18. A process for preparing a compound represented by the formula



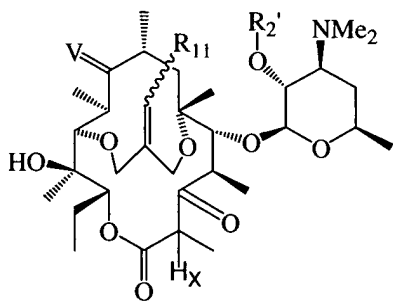
, where V is selected from: N-Q or O; Hx is halogen or methyl; and A, B, Q, and R₂' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



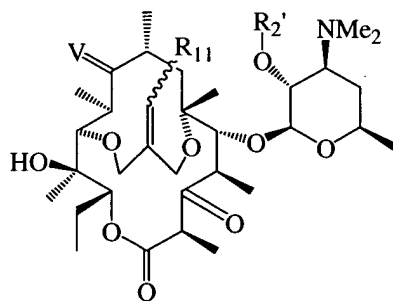
, where A, B, V, and R_2' are as previously defined, with a halogenating agent or methylating agent in the presence of a base.

5 19. A process for preparing a compound represented by the formula



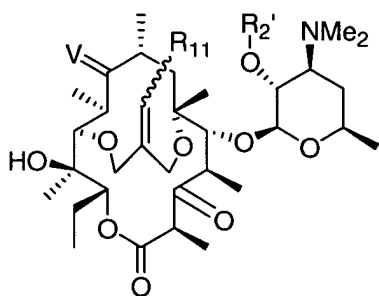
, where V is selected from: N-Q or O; Hx is halogen or methyl; and A, B, Q, R_{11} and R_2' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



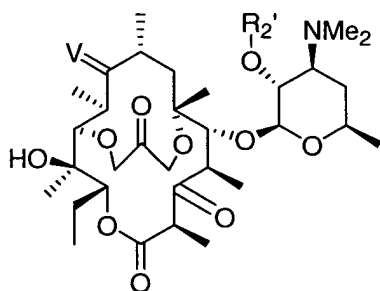
10 , where V, R_{11} and R_2' are as previously defined, with a halogenating agent in the presence of a base.

20. A process for preparing a compound represented by the formula



, where V is selected from N-Q or O; and R_{11} , Q and R_2' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula

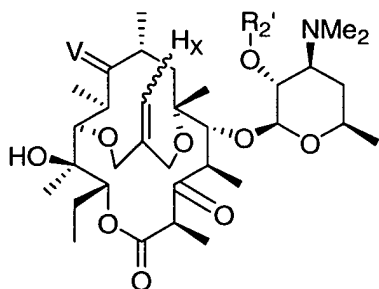


, where V and R_2' are as previously defined

5

with a phosphonium compound in the presence of a base.

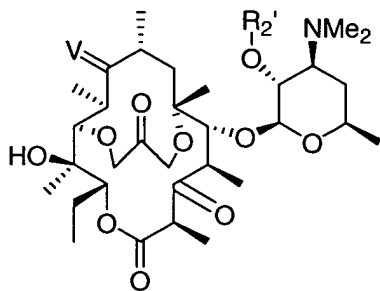
21. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula



, where V is selected from N-Q or O; Hx is halogen; and R_{11} , Q, and R_2' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of:

10

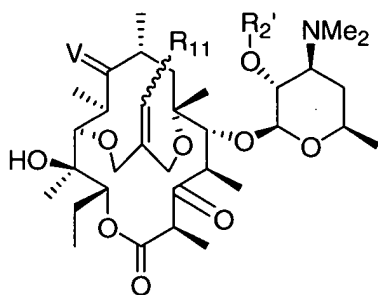
(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



, where V and R_2' are as previously defined

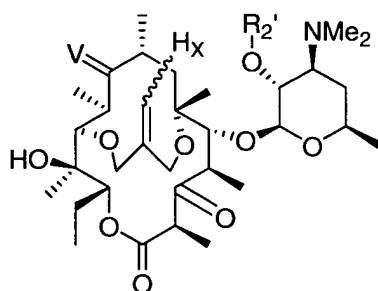
with a phosphonium salt in the presence of a base.

22. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula



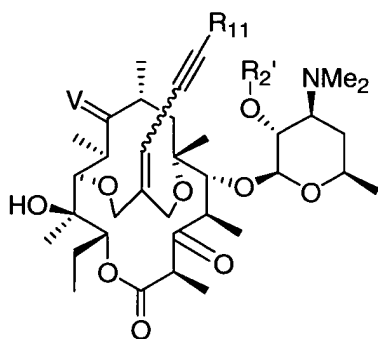
, where V is selected from N-Q or O; and R₁₁, Q, and R₂' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of:

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



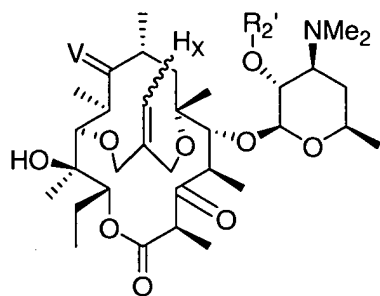
5 , where Hx is halogen and V and R₂' are as previously defined, with an organoboron or an organotin compound in the presence of a palladium catalyst and a base.

23. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula



10 , where V is selected from N-Q or O; and R₁₁, Q and R₂' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of:

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



, where Hx is halogen and V and R₂' are as previously defined, with a compound represented by the formula $\text{H}\equiv\text{R}_{11}$, where R₁₁ is as previously defined, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, a copper halide and an amine.